Carolina Observer.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 18, 1829. [NO. 628.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, } Trustees.
HUGH McLAURIN, }

June 11, 1829. 27tf.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hereto ore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of J. & S. Birdsall in this place, and S. Birdsall & Co. in Raleigh, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 30th ultimo.

J. BIRDSALL,
S. BIRDSALL.

June 9, 1829. 27-4w.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale.
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 10, 1829.

For Sale,

A Complete UNIFORM of the Independent Company. Apply at this Office.

June 11, 1829.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY, Spring Term, 1829.

The President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina,

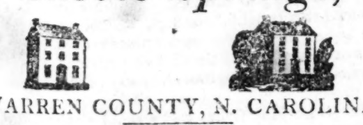
vs.

Samuel P. Ashe, A. L. Gomez, G. T. Hearsey, Solomon J. Isaacs. and William Hooper and James H. Hooper, heirs at law of Thomas C. Hooper, dec'd.

THIS Bill is filed by Complainants to foreclose a mortgage executed to them by Samuel P. Ashe, in August 1821, conveying to them a certain Lot situate in Fayetteville, at the foot of Hay Mount, on the north side of Hay street, on which stands a three story brick house, where the said Ashe formerly lived; and a Plantation on the Wilmington road, 2 miles below Fayetteville, called Spring Hill, joining Broadfoot's lands,—for the purpose of having the same sold and the money applied to the payment of the mortgage debt. And it appearing to the Court that Samuel P. Ashe had afterwards conveyed the first mentioned tract to one George T. Hearsey, who conveyed the same to Aaron L. Gomez, who assigned the same to Solomon J. Isaacs. And that the said Ashe, Gomez, and Isaacs are not inhabitants of this State; *It is therefore ordered*, That unless they plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, on or before the next Term of this Court, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Test, WILLIAM F. STRANGE, *C.* & *M. E.*
27 6w.

Shocco Springs,



WARREN COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

ON the first day of June next, the houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton and *three* miles from the Northern and Southern main Stage Roads, will be opened for the reception of Visiters. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visiters as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz: $1 per day for each grown person; $22 50 per month, or $6 per week—Children and servants *half price*. For horses, $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 28, 1829. 27-8w

Real Estate.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 20th int., at 12 o'clock, noon, those two desirable

Tracts of Land,

With the improvements thereon, viz., one Tract of 50 acres, about three miles South of Fayetteville, on the Camden road, and that other Tract on Sandy Run, about five miles from town. Both these Tracts have excellent water, very convenient to the improvements thereon, which consists of a good Dwelling and outhouses and two clearings on the former, and the latter of a clearing and outhouses, &c. all known as the property of the late Alex. Levy.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

June 9, 1829. 27-2w.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

"TALES OF A GOOD WOMAN."

[Mr. Paulding has published a volume of sketches, under the title of "Tales of a good woman, by a doubtful gentleman," which are greatly admired by the Critics. The following, which we select in its condensed form, from Mr. Legget's interesting Critic, exhibits the horrid results of intoxication in a form almost too repelling to be contemplated, yet the delineation does not exceed the reality. Similar incidents are often related in the newspapers; and the moral of the story is calculated to make a deep and lasting impression.]

The first of the tales is a most powerful and vigorous sketch, and the direct and positive tendency of it is calculated to be of the most salutary kind. It is written in the form of a confession, by one who, born of respectable and affluent parents, and brought up with tender indulgence, is gradually led astray into the paths of vice, first from a habit of associating with persons of inferior stations, and afterwards by being induced to visit the haunts of gamesters, of the most dissolute and abandoned class. The unhappy young man is hurried from one grade of vice to another, till he at last loses all his property by the arts of his associates, and all the respect of society from the confirmed irregularity of his habits. In order to pay a debt of honor, he embezzles the property of his sisters, which had been intrusted to his guardianship, and afterwards, to prevent his infamy being discovered, he marries a young, interesting, and wealthy female, from whose partial eyes he had managed to conceal his excesses. For a while, after these inauspicious nuptials, the resolution of the dissipated husband is sufficiently exerted to enable him to refrain in a great measure from indulgence in his deplorable and ruinous practices. But the natural delicacy and sensitiveness of his character had been too thoroughly eradicated for him long to find a sufficient source of happiness in the quiet intercourse of social love. "The old impassioned ways and habits of his mind remained," and falling in with some former companions of his midnight orgies, he was without difficulty persuaded to revisit the "club" where his fortune and reputation had been spent, and where he was to become yet more deeply implicated in evil. About this period of time the marriage of one of his sisters making it necessary that her portion should be forthcoming, and having now a man to deal with, who could not be put off by the artifices which he had hitherto practiced on his credulous relatives, he is induced to load his soul with another act of infamy, which, more than the first, precipitates him rapidly towards irretrievable ruin. "The crisis of my fate," says the unhappy drunkard, "arrived." My generous and noble hearted wife had, peremptorily resisted all the caution of her relatives to have her fortune settled on herself. No, she always replied, no I trust him with my happiness, and my fortune shall go with it. It rested with me now, either to tell her candidly my situation, and throw myself on her generosity; or to make use of her fortune secretly to replace that of my sister. That strange pride, which clings even to guilt and degradation, prompted me to the latter. To replace the money of which I had robbed my sister, I robbed my wife of that, which after events proved she would have given me with all her heart.

Up to this period, I have loved Amelia, as much as it was possible for me to love a generous, virtuous woman. Her affection, and the complete acquiescence to my wishes which she exhibited on all occasions, had won all that was left of a heart seared in the fires of mad voluptuousness. But from the moment I robbed, I hated her. With the injustice which I believe ever accompanies the perpetration of injuries, I considered my wife a spy, prying into my actions, and at every moment on the eve of discovering the deception I had practised, the robbery I had committed. All confidence was now at an end, on my part; all pleasure in her society; I began to estrange myself from home, and by degrees, to drink drams, to keep up the courage of dastardly guilt, and make me sufficiently a brute to meet her after my nightly orgies without sinking into the earth. Now it was that my downhill course became more rapid than ever. I fell in company with some of my old associates of the club; renewed my intimacy with Balty and the ferret eyed butcher; got half fuddled, was robbed and cheated every night and returned to my home every morning, more of a beast than I left it in the evening.

To liquidate the losses thus incurred, deeper and deeper draughts are made on his wife's fortune, and to bury the galling consciousness of his turpitude—still galling even to his seared and inundated heart—he steeps his senses in the stupefaction of brandy. From one excess he proceeds to another, until he at length becomes a mere brute—a bloated mass of disease—and is entirely forsaken even by those who were addicted, but in a less degree, to the hateful vice by which he had been prostrated. He becomes at length reduced to absolute penury, and has only a miserable hovel to shelter himself and ruined family from the storms of heaven. The catastrophe of his fate now draws rapidly on. During all this time his heart broken wife had borne him company, meekly bearing his brutality and ill treatment, and endeavouring to force herself into an appearance of cheerfulness which her wan and wasted condition too plainly denied. But, as the author observes, there is a certain state of endurance, a forced elevation of the spirits, which cannot be sustained beyond a stated period, without shaking the intellectual fabric to its foundation. The reason of the uncomplaining partner of the Drunkard at last becomes unsettled. "Her mind was sometimes evidently not mistress of itself, and her vivacity became, at intervals, when she was strongly excited, so misplaced and ungovernable, as to indicate too evidently that the springs which regulated the fine machine were deranged or worn out by perpetual exertion." The delineation of this poor and blighted creature's condition is given with a painful strength and accuracy of touch that cannot but take a deep hold of the reader's sensibility. But we must not dwell on it. During this wrecked and shattered condition of her intellect, her husband conceives the diabolical thought of making her a participant in his execrable practices, and thus pollute her soul, as he had already forever destroyed her happiness.

"Yet from the bottom of my soul, (says the narrative,) I believe my poor Amelia, had she been herself, notwithstanding her mistaken lenity, and mischievous indulgencies of my excesses, would never, in her rational moments, have degraded herself by a participation in my orgies. At last, however, and by imperceptible degrees, she fell from her high estate, and sunk—not indeed to my dead level of measureless brutality—but low enough to lose herself, and all she once had been. I will not describe the scenes which my home now presented, almost every day. Husband, wife, father, mother, children, all mad; now singing and laughing; now cursing and swearing like the inmates of a mad house." The dreadful issue of these courses could not long be delayed, and we shall copy the account of the catastrophe from the volume itself.

"One day—it was an ominous day—the anniversary of our marriage—in a fit of savage hilarity, I swore I would celebrate it with more than usual splendor. I got up at twelve the preceding night, and intoxicated myself before sunrise, when I went to bed and slept myself partly sober again before dinner. At dinner I drank, and enticed my poor Amelia to follow my example, till the little reason left us began to stagger on its throne. I proposed a toast—'Our wedding day, and many happy returns of it.' A sudden pang seemed to cross her mind, and produce a train of bitter recollections. 'Was it not a happy day, Amelia?' said I, tauntingly. She burst into tears, and covered her face with her hands for a minute; then slowly removing them, she replied, with a look of agony that still haunts me day and night, 'Yes, it was a happy day; but ——.' The tone and look irritated my already infuriated spirit, burning as it was in liquid flames. 'But what?' replied I: 'Come, speak out; let us have no secrets on this happy day.' 'We have paid dearly for it,' she said—'you with the loss of fortune, fame, and goodness; I with a broken heart and shattered reason.'

"'And I alone am to blame for all this, I suppose.'

"'No; I blame nothing but my own folly. I had my warnings, but they came too late; or rather, as my conscience tells me, I shut my ears to them. Would I had died,' added she, wringing her hands, 'before that miserable day.'

"I laughed aloud, 'Poor soul,' cried I, 'does it mean to say I deceived it. Pish! who would ever believe that her weak and silly sex was a match for men—men of the world—men of experience. Pshaw! a wife is a mere play thing—a——'

"'A victim,' sighed my poor wife. 'But what do you charge me with?'

"'Your fortune is gone,' said I.

"'Who was it wasted it for me?'

"'Your beauty is turned to deformity; you have grown as ugly as the ——.'

"'Who spoiled it by robbing me of rest by night, of happiness by day?'

"'You are no longer the gay, sprightly, animated, witty thing that won my heart.'

"'Your heart!' replied she, scornfully; 'but who was it that robbed me of my gaiety; that wrecked my heart, and turned my brain? Do you know the man, the monster I would say?' Her eyes now flashed fire as she continued. 'Do you know the monster, I say? he who deceived my youth; wasted my fortune; destroyed my happiness; degraded the modesty of my sex and station; poured liquid fire down my throat, and heaped coals of fire on the heads of my children? Who rendered the past a recollection of horror; the present yet worse; the future—O my God!'

"'I, whom you promised to love and obey all your life. Come, give me an example of obedience,' cried I, pouring out a glass of filthy liquor; 'come, one bumper more. I swear you shall drink one bumper more to this happy day—come!'

"'I will not; I am already more than half a beast!'

"'And half a fool,' muttered I, rising and staggering to the other side of the table, where she was sitting; 'I swear by hell you shall drink it.'

"'I swear by heaven I will not!'

"Who shall answer for the actions of a man mad with drink! Not himself, for he is a beast without a soul; not his Maker, for he has abandoned him. A struggle now ensued, during which I gradually became irritated into a fury. The children clung affrighted about us, but I kicked them away. My poor Amelia at length struck the glass out of my hand; I became furious as a demon, and threw her from me with a diabolical force, against the corner of the fire place. She fell, raised herself half up, gave her children one look, and sank down again. She was dead.

"I am now the sober tenant of a madhouse. The jury that tried me, would not believe a man who acted such scenes as were proved upon me could be in his senses. They acquitted me on the score of insanity. My relatives placed me here to pass the rest of my days, and recover my senses if I can. But I am not mad; the justice of heaven has ordained that I shall live, while I live, in the full perception of my past wickedness. I know what is become of my children, for no one will answer my inquiries—no one will tell me where they are, whether they are dead or alive. All I can understand is, that I shall never see them more. My constant companion day and night, waking and dreaming, is my murdered wife. Every moment of my life is spent in recalling to my mind the history of that ill fated girl, in the summing up of what I have to answer for to her, her friends and her offspring. Denied the indulgence of all sorts of stimulants, my strength is gone, my body shrunk and shrivelled almost to a skeleton, and my limbs quake with the least exertion. Guilt grins me in the face; infamy barks at my heels, scorn points her finger at me; disease is gnawing my vitals; death already touches me with his icy fingers, and eternity waits to swallow me up. I am going to meet Amelia!

"The man to whose charge I am committed, has furnished me with the means of fulfilling this my last task, and making the only atonement in my power for what I have done. If there be one who shall read this, to whom temptation may beckon afar off, at a distance which disguises its deformity, let him contemplate me as I entered on the stage of life; as I pursued my career forward; as I closed or am about to close it forever. Let him not cheat his soul, let him not for a moment believe, that it is impossible for him to become as bad, nay worse than I have been. If we look only at the beginning and the end of a career of infamy and wickedness, the space appears a gulf which the delinquent has overleapt at a single bound. But if we examine into the particulars of his life and progress, we shall seldom fail to find that the interval has been passed, and the goal attained, step by step, little and little; from good to bad, from bad to whose. The pride of human reason may whisper in our ears that *we* can never become like the wretch whose career we have just been tracing. But as poor Ophelia says, "We know what we are, but we know not what we may be." It is only to begin as I began; to sow the seeds, and be sure that in good time you will reap the same fruits; drink the same gall and bitterness here, the same fiery draught hereafter."

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL—Extra.

INDIAN TALK.

From the President of the United States to the Creek Indians, through Colonel Crowell.

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: By permission of the Great Spirit above, and the voice of the people, I have been made President of the United States, and now speak to you as your Father and friend, and request you to listen. Your warriors have known me long. You know I love my white and red children, and always speak with a straight, and not with a forked tongue; that I have always told you the truth. I now speak to you, as to my children, in the language of truth—Listen.

Your bad men have made my heart sicken, and bleed, by the murder of one of my white children in Georgia. Our peaceful mother earth has been stained by the blood of the white man, and calls for the punishment of his murderers, whose surrender is now demanded under the solemn obligation of the treaty which your Chiefs and Warriors in Council have agreed to. To prevent the spilling of more blood, you must surrender the murderers, and restore the property they have taken. To preserve peace, you must comply with your own treaty.

Friends and Brothers, listen; Where you now are, you and my white dhildren are too near to each other to live in harmony and peace. Your game is destroyed, and many of your people will not work and till the earth. Beyond the great river Mississippi, where a part of your nation has gone, your Father has provided a country large enough for all of you, and he advises you to remove to it. There your white brothers will not trouble you; they will have no claim to the land, and you can live upon it, you and all your children, as long as the grass grows or the water runs, in peace and plenty. It will be yours forever. Form the improvements in the country where you now live, and for all the stock which you cannot take with you, your Father will pay you a fair price.

In my talk to you in the Creek Nation, many years ago, I told you of this new country, where you might be preserved as a great nation, and where your white brothers would not disturb you. In that country your Father, the President, now promises to protect you, to feed you, and to shield you from all encroachment. Where you now live your white brothers have always claimed the land. The land beyond the Mississippi belongs to the President, and to none else; and he will give it to you forever.

My children, listen. The late murder of one of my white children in Georgia, shews you that you and they are too near to each other. These bad men must now be delivered up, and suffer the penalties of the law for the blood they have shed.

I have sent my agent ——, and your friend Col. Crowell, to demand the surrender of the murderers, and to consult with you upon the subject of your removing to the land I have provided for you West of the Mississippi, in order that my white and red children may live in peace, and that the land may not be stained with the blood of my children again. I have instructed Col. Crowell to speak the truth to you, and to assure you that your father, the President, will deal fairly and justly with you; and whilst he feels a Father's love for you, that he advises your whole nation to go to the place where he can protect and foster you. Should any incline to remain and come under the laws of Alabama, land will be laid off for them, and their families in fee.

My children, listen. My white children in Alabama have extended their law over your country. If you remain in it, you must be subject to that law. If you remove across the Mississippi, you will be subject to your own laws, and the care of your Father the President. You will be treated with kindness, and the lands will be yours forever.

Friends and Brothers, listen. This is a straight and good talk. It is for your nation's good, and your father requests you to hear his counsel.

ANDREW JACKSON.

March 23, 1829.

"The New Magna Charta."—The largest sheet of paper which we ever saw, (and we hope we never shall see a larger one) was issued under the above title from the office of the London Atlas, soon after the close of the late debate in Parliament on the Catholic Question, and contains an historical record of the proceedings on that subject in both houses. It measures 5 feet 3½ inches in length, by 3 feet 9 in breadth, according to Gunter's best, and presents a printed surface of nearly *forty-one* square feet. If the reader has ever seen a bed blanket, or if he will imagine the Journal of Commerce enlarged to about four times its present size, he will have some idea of the appearance of this king of all newspapers.—*Jour. of Com.*

Visitor of the University.—We understand, (says the Richmond Compiler of Monday,) that Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Esq. (grandson of Thomas Jefferson) was appointed by the Executive Council, on Friday last, a Visitor of the University of Virginia, in place of Wm. Rives, Esq. who resigned in consequence of his appointment as Minister to France.

A huge Kentuckian.—A London paper mentions the appearance, in Nicholasville, (Kentucky,) of a most extraordinary being, in the shape of a man. *He was sixteen feet high!* John Bull, if he believes his own stories, had better be civil the next time he goes to Kentucky.

Savannah, May 8.

FROM KEY WEST.

The revenue cutter Marion, Capt. Jackson, arrived yesterday, in three days from Key West. An affair occurred at that place on the 26th ult. between William M'Crea, Esq. District Attorney, and Capt. C. E. Hawkins, formerly of the Mexican brig Hermione, in which the former was killed. The following are the particulars of this melancholy catastrophe, which we have been favored with.

It appears that these gentlemen had long been at variance, arising from illicit intercourse between M'Crea and the wife of Capt. Hawkins. Previous to a discovery of this, Capt. Hawkins had employed Mr. M'Crea as counsel in some very important law cases then and still pending in the courts at Key West. After Capt. H. discovered M'Crea's intimacy with his wife, a duel ensued, which resulted (after the exchange of four shots) in M'Crea's receiving a ball in his thigh. Capt. H. then left Key West for Mexico, and had been absent for four months, when on his return he learned that his wife had been sent to her family by the friends of Capt. H. on account of the renewal of her intercourse with M'Crea, and that Mr. M'Crea had stated publicly this improper conduct of Mrs. H. M'Crea had further aggravated Hawkins, by receiving a fee and appearing as counsel for the opponents of Hawkins, in the pending law suits, after having been *fee'd* by Hawkins, and in possession of all the facts necessary in behalf of H.

Thus incensed, Hawkins, in an unfortunate moment, loaded a double barrel gun with buck shot, and as M'Crea passed the window where Hawkins was, he fired both barrels. M'Crea fell and expired a few hours after. Hawkins immediately surrendered himself to the civil authority. In consequence of the great excitement prevailing at Key West, the Marshal thought proper to carry the prisoner to St. Augustine. He was placed on board the Revenue cutter Marion, Capt. Jackson, under the charge of the Marshal, who delivered him to the proper authorities of St. Augustine. He will be returned to Key West in Nov. next to stand his trial for murder.

The excitement at Key West was so great, in consequence of the death of M'Crea, that on the arrival of the Cutter Marion, a letter was addressed to Capt. Jackson, from Judge Webb, (District Judge) desiring him to remain in port until the excitement had subsided. The friends of the parties were armed, and a very serious rencontre was for some time apprehended. It happily was quieted when Capt. Hawkins was placed on board the Cutter.

We learn that all was quiet on the Coast of Cuba; no late piracies. The U. S. squadron were very active in cruising in all directions, and giving convoy to our merchantmen, where any danger is to be apprehended.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

The will of the late Frederick Khone, which was proved yesterday, has been a principal subject of conversation in the city since its contents were made known. This gentleman, while living, was liberal, without ostentation, in his donations for benevolent and useful purposes; though, being of retired habit and in delicate health, his name was not among those with whom the public are familiar as the active promoters of schemes of general utility. It was presumed that a portion of his wealth would be bequeathed to charitable purposes; but the splendid endowments bestowed on some of our most valuable institutions far exceeds the most sanguine hopes entertained by their friends. We have procured a list, which we believe to be complete, of these legacies.

To the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church,	$100,000
Pennsylvania House of Refuge,	100,000
Orphan Asylum at Philadelphia,	60,000
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,	20,000
Episcopal United Sunday Schools,	20,000
Episcopal General Missionary Society,	10,000
Episcopal Society for the advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania,	5,000
Pennsylvania Episcopal fund,	5,000
Infant School Society,	5,000
Female Episcopal Benevolent Society of St. James' Church.	3,000
Female Association of Philadelphia,	5,000
Ladies' Benevolent Society of South Carolina,	10,000
Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society of South Carolina,	10,000
Society for the advancement of Christianity in South Carolina,	5,000
Episcopal Fund of South Carolina,	5,000
Mariner's Church in South Carolina,	5,000
Dispensary at Charleston,	5,000

Two houses in Charleston are given to to the City Council, in trust for the Orphan Asylum of that place. The money legacies are to be paid immediately after the decease of the testator's widow. A large sum is bequeathed to individuals, and the residue to executors, to distribute among such charities, in Pennsylvania and South Carolina, "as they may deem most beneficial to mankind, and so that part of the colored population, of said States of Pennsylvania and South Carolina, shall partake thereof." The will was made in April last.

We have not, we believe, given the exact corporate names of all the institutions in the above list, but they are sufficiently accurate for public information.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, June 8.

The ship Mentor, Webb, arrived last evening from Liverpool, having sailed on the 10th ult. We are indebted to the politeness of a passenger for London papers to the evening of the 8th.

The Christian inhabitants, and even the Foreign Ministers, at Constantinople, were in great dread of an ebullition of Mahomedan fanaticism. After the Bairam, the Sultan was to proceed to Adrianople, where Redschid Pacha was waiting for him with 50,000 men. Shumla was to be the point of re-union of all the Turkish forces.

The Russians claim a victory over the Turks in Asia, and state that 1000 of the latter were killed and wounded, while the loss of the Russians was less than 200.

A letter from Ancona, says that the United States having failed in their efforts to obtain from the Porte the cession of an island in the Mediterranean, had opened a negociation with the Greek Government, for a similar object, with every prospect of success.

The riots in the manufacturing districts had reached an alarming height. Blood has been shed. At Rochdale, the rioters destroyed the looms, and carried away the shuttles. Twenty-three were apprehended by the magistrates and the military. The remainder collected before the prison, to liberate them. The soldiers at first fired blank cartridges, which not intimidating the rioters, who rushed upon the soldiers, several rounds of ball were fired, by which 5 were killed and 25 wounded. There had been extensive riots and 57 persons had been apprehended at Manchester. Through the intervention of the soldiery, it was again pretty quiet on the 7th May. The dragoons at Birmingham had been ordered to Leeds. There were hopes of a compromise at Spitalfields.

Mr. O'Connell had not yet taken his seat in Parliament.

A numerous meeting had been held in London, at which it was resolved to open subscriptions for a monument, to be erected in Dublin, to the Duke of Wellington.

M. Calemard de Lafayette has been assassinated in Paris. The day on which the assassin committed the act, he wrote six letters to the relatives of his victim, which were stopped by order of Government. He had been frequently heard to say that M. Calemard should never die but by his hand; but his victim, unapprehensive of danger, never adopted any precautionary measures.

At the King's levee, on the 29th of April, Mr. O'Connell was one of the earliest arrivals, and was very graciously received by his Majesty.

Liverpool, May 9, 1829.

The demand for Cotton this week has been on a moderate scale, the sales having amounted to 11,940 bales; viz. 100 Sea Islands, at 9½ a 11; 5460 Upland 5 a 6; 1780 Orleans, 1770 sold, 5 a 7½ to 10 a 8; 1130 Alabama 4¾ a 6; 2450 Brazil 6 a 7¼ 110 West India 4½ a 6 5-8; 550 Egyptian 6¼ a 7½; 360 East India 3¼ a 4½—total, 11,940. The market generally has been more depressed than for some weeks past: holders have submitted to a further deduction of 1-8d per lb. on the inferior qualities of American, and manifest considerable anxiety to sell even at this decline, while on the other hand the extremely depressed state of trade, with the agitation and disturbances throughout the manufacturing districts, deter consumers from purchasing more than they actually want for the present. Sea Islands are in limited request; 400 bags of white and stained, with 5000 East India are announced for public auction on Friday next, the 15th instant; the principal sales in Upland during the week have been at 5 a 5½d., and in Orleans at 5¾d a 6d. per lb.; and the import in same period amounts to 15,496 bales. The accounts from Manchester and the neighbouring towns are gloomy and distressing—weavers who are out of employ, (from a refusal to accept the reduced rate of wages) have at length proceeded to acts of open violence, and the burning of one mill with the destruction of the machinery, &c. of several others, has been followed up by other scenes of outrage. The presence of a strong military force in some measure preserves tranquility, but this state of things is materially detrimental to confidence, nor can a steady good business be looked for while it exists to such an extent.

Prices at Liverpool May 9—Cotton, Upland 4¾d a 6¼d; Orleans 5d a 6¼d to 8d.

New York, June 10.

Later from France.—By the Montgomery, from Havre, we have our Paris papers to the 9th ult. inclusive. The Turks were in motion on their frontier, and acting upon the offensive. It would appear, too, by an article from Constantinople, that they were about sending a fleet into the Black Sea. If they can obtain the ascendancy there, the Russian left flank will be very much exposed, and the supplies of provisions for their armies be greatly interrupted.

In France, some disturbances arising from the high price of bread, and the general stagnation of trade, had occurred, though not of very serious character. The women appear to have been the leaders.

The discussions in the Chamber of Deputies manifest great excitement. The ministry is oddly situated, obtaining its support at one time from one side of the House, at another from the opposite one. *M. de Laval* had not yet arrived in Paris, to take charge of the foreign affairs. He will not add much force of talent to the Cabinet. An amendment of M. Dupin carried in the House against the ministers, and tending to render their responsibility real, is considered by the liberal journals a great triumph. On a subsequent day, M. de Conny, having charged Benjamin Constant with inviting, in 1815, a foreign prince to rule over France to the exclusion of the Bourbons, M. Constant pronounced the charge false, and invoked Gen. Lafayette to testify that it was false.—Thereupon this scene occurred; we translate from the Gazette de France:

M. B. Constant—It has been said we demanded a foreign Prince. This assertion is false; and I attest a name, which, notwithstanding all differences of opinions, is respected in the *two worlds*. I invoke that of Gen. Lafayette, whom you ought to believe, (turning to the right side,) since he defended the throne on the 10th August.

Voice on the right—But he was asleep on 6th October.

M. B. Constant—I attest General Lafayette, who, after the 20th June, 1792, presented himself at the bar of the Legislative Assembly, to defend the rights of Constitutional royalty. Since that period, he has braved every danger. He was plunged in the dungeons of Olmutz, for having defended that royalty, which its pretended friends had compromitted, and exposed to so many frightful perils. I attest General Lafayette, I attest General Sebastiani, who were with me——

M. de Lafayette—I avail of the occasion to give a formal contradiction to an assertion, often repeated, and which I am glad to notice from this place. No, Gentlemen, never have I asked the intervention of foreigners to determine the fate of my country; and I should feel more deeply the accusation, if it did not come from those whose ancient habits teach them to look upon such an offence as venial. (Bravos on the left and voices "It is Coblentz that accuses the captive of Olmutz.")

M. de Lafayette—As for myself I can safely say, that after the unsuccessful efforts (of the revolution) it was for the first time, after the name of Emperor, or even of Consul for life had been pronounced in France, that I felt called upon, when I saw the foreigner about to invade my country, again to lend my aid to protect and combat with my countrymen, and to repel a foreign invasion. I had no other motive when I was chosen a member of the House of Representatives, and when afterwards I was selected, with other honorable compatriots, for the conferences at Hagenau. I accepted that mission with regret, because I believed my resistance here would have been more serviceable than my intervention there. But I acquiesced in the will of my fellow citizens, and formed one of that embassy; but I neither asked foreign intervention nor a foreign prince—and in truth I should have been much puzzled which of them should have been asked for. [Laughter.] All my desire was that the French nation should have the time to give itself a Constitution, as I thought it had the right to do. Such, gentlemen, was my conduct.

The conferences here referred to were those held with the allied sovereigns, after the second expulsion of Napoleon, and previous to the occupation of Paris.

A quantity of dead fowls have been seized at Lille, filled with English spun cotton, intended for the manufacture of laces.

Letters of the 8th ult. from Corfu, announce, that the Greeks having made themselves masters of the castle that defends the Gulf of Lepanto, on the side of Western Greece. The fortress of Lepanto, which was in possession of the Turks, was treating for its surrender. "The Greeks are at present," say the letters, "masters of nearly all the country lying between the Gulf of Arta, near Corfu, and the Gulf of Volo, in the Archipelago. Along this line there are no important points except Missolonghi, Lavadia and Athens. The Turks who occupy them will be unable to maintain their ground long, on account of the want of provisions, and the difficulty of receiving succour. Thus the Greeks will, ere long, have possession of the countries destined to form a part of the new State of Greece, in pursuance of the late resolutions of the Allied Powers. The tract of country comprehended between the Isthmus of Corinth and the line of Volo and Arta is of an extent nearly equal to the whole of the Peloponnesus, to which it was at first intended to confine free Greece."

The situation of many of the labouring class in Great Britain, is truly deplorable. We have already given, from English papers, accounts of excesses terminating in an appeal to the military, and consequent bloodshed. We know too little of the home policy of that nation, to do more than give narratives of events, and state propositions made *there* for remedies to the present fearful and lamentable state of things. The following article, from the London Morning Herald, shews that a portion of the operatives have determined what *not* to do.—They have apparently set their lives upon the die, and will stand the cast.

"The distress of the people about Manchester has reached that point which renders men reckless of their lives, and as willing to run the risk of the gallows in order to satisfy their vengeance, as to return peaceably and quietly to their work on the terms which they propose. 'The populace,' says a private correspondent at Manchester, 'appear to be driven by their privations, which have long been great, to the utmost point of desperation, and at the meeting which took place on Monday, one of the speakers, in addressing the persons assembled, is reported to have said—'You have now, many of you, reached the point of starvation; we have been passive long enough; let us now proceed to action—and if any one is afraid of hanging, let him turn!' A general shout of 'we are not afraid,' arose from the assembled multitude; and the proceedings which ensued, bore ample testimony that there was no one afraid of the punishment to which the speaker alluded as the penalty of their conduct. At this moment the most breathless anxiety prevails throughout Manchester, as it must do here, to know what the result of such daring outrages will be; but such is the dreadful state of the town and neighbourhood, as well as the grounds for melancholy foreboding, that no one seems disposed even to hint at it! Of the causes which have produced such an alarming state of things, we have already offered what we deem a correct explanation. But the cry is for bread! and it is the want of bread—the reduction of wages below the point of necessary maintenance—which is the immediate cause of all the disturbances, and which nothing but a supply of bread will effectually quell. Is it too much, then, to ask the legislature to revise the corn laws—to reduce the duty on the import of foreign grain, and thereby supply our manufacturing population, not only with cheaper food, but also with a new market for the disposal of the produce of their labor? 'To this complexion, things must come at last;' and the sooner, as Mr. Huskisson well observed on Tuesday last, that his majesty's ministers determine to follow, instead of attempting to impede, the progress of public opinion in this matter, the better. Those who carried the Catholic bill in spite of all the opposition that was offered to it, need not surely be afraid of trying a revision of the corn laws."

Unparalleled Sailing!—The brig Tomoka, Capt. Maxwell, arrived at this port on Tuesday last from Mosquito, (East Florida,) with a load of timber for the Navy Yard, Gosport. The Tomoka weighed anchor at Mosquito on Friday, the 5th inst. at 11 o'clock, and took a pilot on board at the same hour on the following Monday, being then in sight of Cape Henry; and having run a distance of one thousand miles in precisely three days, averaging 14 miles an hour. The wind, during the most of the passage, was from the Eastward. If the fact were not well attested, we confess we should be at a loss how to credit it; but it admits of no doubt. Capt. M. supposes he must have been favored by an uncommonly strong current in the Gulph Stream, for it is not possible that any vessel ever built or capable of being built, could perform the same task depending on her sails alone.

Norfolk Herald.

Money Affairs.—The New York Herald says—"The difficulties experienced by all classes of the community are so great as to cast a gloom over the countenances of many People who have heretofore always been the gayest of the gay. The failure of some of the country banks, too, has added to the troubles, and begat a distrust that is injurious to every body engaged in business."

The New York American contains an editorial article, on the same subject, in which the pressure for money that is now felt "not only in the city of New York, but throughout the state, and along the sea-board generally," is attributed to four principal causes—"the ignorant tampering of the Legislature with the bank charters, and the absurd law which they finally passed, divesting each bank of its separate responsibility for its own acts, and consolidating the responsibilities and the risks of all in one common mass—where honesty and roguery, ignorance and skill, poverty and wealth, are reduced to the same dead level"—"the preparation which the U. S. Bank is making to enable the Treasury to pay off six millions of debt next month"—"the short crops of last year"—and "the state of pecuniary embarrassment, in which the world is generally."

We find the following article in the Maine Patriot:

"During a shower on Sunday morning, several EELS fell to the earth a few rods north of Capital Hill, making impressions in the mud where they lighted, which very plainly indicated the great degree of momentum they had acquired in their descent. They were of various sizes, generally from a foot to a foot and a half in length; and when we saw them, a few minutes after they had fallen, were as lively, and twisted themselves into as many different postures, as if they had just been taken from the water."

We frequently meet with accounts similar to the above; and we believe that it is commonly held in the country, that little toads and frogs rain down in warm showers; and the scampering of these little fellows, in a pleasant summer's rain, seems to give warrant to such an opinion. But how do the toads and frogs get *up* into the clouds? we would ask: and we remember when a very small lad, somebody just about as wise as ourselves, did ask the question, of a very grave and reverend senior, who never lacked an answer: "Do you see, yonder," said he, "where the sky comes down and touches the ground; well, just there the little toads clamber up from the earth on to the sky, and hop away over our heads; and when it thunders, it shakes the little fellows down the holes through which the stars shine."

Another Improvement!—Mr. Daniel Richardson of Baltimore advertises that he has greatly improved his Refrigerator or Portable Ice House—and also constructed a *Butter Box*, on the principles of his refrigerator. He says that in these 'Butter Boxes, any quantity of butter may be transported to market from any distance by land or water, perfectly hard and without injury to the form of the prints, in the hottest season, and will bring nearly double the price that it would when brought in the common way.' This last recommendation is (as we say of *news*) 'important if true.' 'Double the price!' He advises also that 'Captains of Steamboats and vessels going to sea will find the refrigerator the most useful thing of any on board their vessels they ever heard of, as coarse alum salt can be used in them to keep them cold instead of ice, and it can be warranted that a piece of fresh meat will not taint in one of them in *six months!*'

Rich. Comp.

The Savannah Georgian of the 10th inst. says—"The Cotton crops in this county will be severely injured in consequence of the quantity of rain which has fallen the present month. We understand that the grass grows much faster than the Cotton, and that many fields are almost entirely under water. The prospects of the planter in this vicinity are gloomy in the extreme."

From the Journal of Commerce.

Honesty and Honour.—A few days since, a gentleman picked up a sum of money, amounting to between $30 and $40; but not wishing to appropriate to himself what was the property of another, immediately advertised it in one of the papers, which led to the discovery of the rightful owner, to whom it was promptly delivered.

It does not speak much for the credit of society when an act of common honesty, performod by a gentleman, is deemed of sufficient importance to be recorded in a newspaper, and announced with such form and solemnity. By and by we shall see it recorded with admiration that a gentleman had an opportunity to pick another's pocket, but that he magnanimously resisted the temptation.—*Morning Cour.*

Made dishes.—Instead of "Do let me send you some more of this mock turtle"—"Another pasty"—"Sir, some of this trifle,"—"I must insist upon your trying this nice mellon;" the language of *hospitality* should run thus:—"Shall I send you a fit of the cholic, Sir?" "Pray let me have the pleasure of giving you a pain in the stomach." "Sir, let me help you to a little gentle bilious headache." "Ma'am, you surely cannot refuse a touch of inflammation in the bowels."

If you feed on rich sauces, drink deep of strong wine,
In morn go to bed, and not till night dine;
And the order of nature thus turn topsy turvy!
You'll quickly contract palsy, jaundice, and scurvy!!

[*Dr. Kitchener's Housekeeper's Oracle.*]

A western paper announces a marriage, and acknowledges the receipt of a piece of cake, a bottle of champaign, and half a dozen first rate cigars, from the happy pair. The Editors add that they invited a few of their friends to partake of the good cheer. *Few* it ought to be for *one bottle* of Champaign and *six cigars.*

I once had a constant and troublesome visiter, whom I tried many ways to disoblige. First, I essayed smoke, which he bore like a badger; then fire, which he bore like a salamander. At last, I lent him five dollars, and have not seen him since.

The Board of Visiters appointed by the Secretary of War, for the examination of the Cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, this year, consists of

Gen. Pierre Van Cortlandt, of New York, President; Honorable J. Burnett, a Senator from Ohio; General M. Stokes of North Carolina; Colonel H. Whitely of Delaware; Lieutenant Colonel W. Worth of the U. S. Army; Major W. A. Davis of Kentucky; C. E. Robins of R. Island; Levi Pawling of Pennsylvania; George P. Porter of ditto; Timothy Walker of Round Hill, Massachusetts; Doctor Archer of the U. S. Army; Dr. J. Augustine Smith of New York; Rev. F. W. Hatch of Virginia; Colonel Thomas S. Bell, of Pennsylvania; William Lee of the District of Columbia; C. F. Davis of South Carolina, William Ross, of Newburg, N. Y.; and Rev. Mr. Clelland, of Kentucky.

Most of these gentlemen are now present at the Point, and attend daily in the Examination Rooms.

New Application of Cotton.—GOUT—Several gentlemen of our acquaintance have recently succeeded in relieving themselves from severe fits of gout, by covering the parts affected pretty thickly with raw cotton. The kind called Uplands has been found to answer very well. When a sufficient quantity of this has been well bound about the hand or foot over night, in various instances, which have been stated to us by the parties themselves, all traces of complaint have been removed before morning. We have not much faith in specifics, but, at least the remedy we have mentioned is worth a trial, since it can do no harm.

Winchester Guardian.

Mr. Jonathan E. Hoyt, when coming on shore at New York, on Friday morning about 7 o'clock, from the steam boat Sandusky, from Albany, was robbed of his Pocket Book, which contained between *five and six thousand dollars.* The money was handed to him at Chenango point, Broome county, to be delivered to sundry merchants in the city.—Mr. Hoyt discovered that his pocket was picked before he had got 20 rods from the boat. The left skirt of his coat was cut into the pocket, with a sharp knife or scissors, from whence the pocket book was taken. He offers a reward of five hundred dollars for the recovery of the money.

The venerable Nathaniel Dane of Beverly, in Massachusetts, and one of the oldest lawyers of that State, and author of the Abridgment of American Law, on the occasion of Mr. Quincy's late Inauguration as President of Harvard University, made a donation of 10,000 dollars, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of law at that University. The Corporation of the Institution have since made choice of the Hon. Joseph Story, of the Supreme Court of the United States, as Dane Professor of Constitutional, Commercial, and Equity Law at the University.

A *novel incident* in legislation is presented in the following statement of facts: The House of Representatives of Connecticut, a few days ago, *passed* a bill for the incorporation of a Bank in Middlesex county, by a vote of 92 to 85, and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. In the afternoon, a committee was appointed to wait on the Senate, *with a request that the bill be returned*, which was done. The bill was then reconsidered in the House, and *negatived* by a vote of 112 to 78.

Mr. Clay.—The Xenia Gazette says, that Mr. Clay is planting corn, like another Cincinnatus. The Ex-Secretary is probably making provision for the time of "war, pestilence and *famine*," which he prophecied some time ago.

A Mrs. Tomlinson is mentioned in the papers as having died worth 30,000*l.* chiefly amassed by habits of extreme penury. She had before this accumulation, separated from her husband, to whom she handsomely allowed five shillings a week. This was observed to realize the often repeated saying of Solomon—"A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband."—*Mirror.*

At the Exeter assizes an action was brought, in which the actual sum sought to be recovered, turned out to be only three farthings! On this important case, two sergeants and three barristers were employed: and after all the question was left undecided, as a juror was withdrawn.

Touch of the Sublime.—The following is a literal copy of a speech delivered at a debating society, in one of the western towns of Pennsylvania. Corporal Trim's eloquence was no touch to this masterpiece:

"Well—the subject to be excussed is, whether ardent spirits dose any good or not. I confer it dont. Jist think of our ancestors in future days—they live to a most numerous age—so that I think that whiskey nor ardent spirits dont do any good. (Long pause.) Well—the question to be excussed is, whether ardent spirits dose any good or not—so that I conclude it dont. (Another long pause.) I can't get holt of the darned thing.'—*Western paper.*

Family Jars, not Jars of Sweetmeats.—Mr. Joseph Lane, of Keeseville, advertises his wife Charlotte as having eloped from his bed and board, without any justifiable cause. Whereupon Mrs. Charlotte replies that Mr. Joseph never had any bed, but that she has taken HER bed with her, and that she leaves it with the public to say, whether being knocked down and turned out of doors is or is not a justifiable cause for leaving his board.

"Oh! Matrimony, thou art like
To Jeremiah's figs,
The *good* are very good—the *bad*
Too bad to give the pigs!"

Dyspepsia.—A writer in the New Haven Advertiser, on this modern popular subject, gives a system of advice, of which the substance is—use daily bodily labor—discard all medicine—drink no spirits, and little wine or ale—sleep as little as practicable—take fresh morning air and exercise—and eat food suited to weak stomachs.

THE BOLD AND BEAUTIFUL CONVICT.

This Singular Story is actually true.

Rose Mac Orne was a rare sample of Scottish beauty. Her eyes deeply blue, as Loch Lomond, glowing cheeks; hair light and glossy, parted over a broad forehead, like folds of flax coloured satin; features, which a shrewd and active mind had stamped developed; a tall, muscular frame of stately proportions; and a firm, elastic, rapid tread, which she had acquired in early days, when

"Down the rocks she leaped along,
Like rivulets in May."

Her youth was unfortunate; for her mother had died during her infancy; and her profligate and Scottish father had abandoned her before she reached the dangerous age of fifteen.

Many were anxious to take Rose into their family, for she was neat and thrifty as a brownie, and with the obsequious manner of their countrymen, and with their proverbial knowledge of the most direct road to favour and to fortune. Her greatest misfortune was her beauty. Often after the most unremitting efforts to please, poor Rose was accused of a thousand faults, and dismissed by prudent wives and mothers, lest she should become too dear a servant. Scotch discrimination soon discovered the source of the difficulty, and Scotch ambition resolved to make the most of it. To lovers of her own rank she was alternately winning and disdainful—determined that she should break her chains, yet dealing out her favors to each as their characters would bear. With her superiors she played a deep and insidious game. Trusting to her own strength of pride, she resorted to arts, whilst she almost invariably made them the victims of their own.—In all this Rose was actuated by something more than mere girlish love of admiration and triumph; she was ambitious, and had formed high hopes of an opulent marriage. Many a Cantab and Oxonian, many a testy bachelor and gouty widower had got entangled in her toils, and been extricated only by the early interference of some prudent relations. At length, notwithstanding her modest manner and apparent artlessness, the intrigues of Rose Mac Orne became as proverbial as her beauty; and she could obtain no service in any family where there was youth to be fascinated, or wealth old age to be cajoled.

Hearing an East Indiaman was about to sail, with many ladies on board, Rose resolved to seek employment among them; and succeeded in being appointed dressing maid to an elderly lady, who was going out to Calcutta, to reside with an invalid son. India, match-making India! opened glorious prospects to Scotch ambition. Rose took unexampled means to please her new mistress: and in two days she was a decided favorite. No wonder the gypsey began to feel proud of her power, for she never attempted to please without effecting her purpose. But when was inordinate ambition known to be a safe guard either to talent or beauty? In two days Rose was to leave England, and her mistress having granted her permission to attend the Races, she as a last act of her kindness to one of her earliest and most favored lovers, consented to accompany him. Rose was very fond of ornaments; and it chanced that her heart was particularly set on a large pearl pin, which her mistress had said she seldom wore on account of its antique fashion. Rose had more than once signified how pretty she thought it, and wondered if she were rich enough to buy pearls, whether they would become her full and snowy neck. She dared not ask for it outright, and she never in her life time had thought of taking any thing dishonestly. But vanity, vanity,—that foolish and contemptible passion which has "slain its tens of thousands," and that too among the fairest and brightest of God's works, prevailed over the better feelings of Rose Mac Orne. She took the envied pin,—wore it to the Races,—heard James Mac Intyre praise it,—told him her new mistress had given it to her,—and then dreading the discovery of the fact, began to devise schemes for exchanging the bauble. The path of sin is steep, and every step presses one forward with accumulated power. Rose had already committed a second crime to conceal the first: and now the hopes of secrecy urged her to commit others. She sold the breast-pin and bought a ring with the money, in hopes the pearl would never be enquired for, this side of India,—but in this she was mistaken; that very day her lady missed the jewel; and Rose went even deeper in falsehood than was necessary to keep up appearances.

I will not follow her through every step of the shameful struggle. It is sufficient to say the theft was discovered; and Rose instead of sailing for glorious match making India, was in a few weeks hurried on board a vessel, in which sixty-two other convicts were destined for Botany Bay. This was a painful reverse for one so young, so beautiful, so inordinately ambitious. She looked back upon England with mingled feelings of grief and burning indignation,—contempt of herself, and hatred of the laws by which she suffered. And for what had she endured this terrible conflict, which, first and last, had given her more unhappiness than had been crowded into the whole of her previous existence? Why nothing but the foolish vanity of wearing a cast-off pearl!

But Rose Mac Orne, had a mind elastic and vigorous; it soon rebounded from depression, and began to think of new schemes of conquest. She looked around among her companions—most of them tall and robust—some of them very handsome women. She counted them and counted the crew. There were sixty-two convicts, and fifteen men. Before they were half across the Atlantic, Rose Mac Orne had laid a plan daring enough for the helmet head of Arc, in the full tide of her inspiration. She communicated the plan to the women, which they entered into heartily and warmly. Rose might have found lovers enough on board, notwithstanding the strict orders of the officers; but she chose but one—and that was the Pilot! Glances and tender notes soon passed between them unperceived by others: for the artful Rose was like a glazier, when the eye of the officer was upon her; and her lover was capable of playing as deep a game as she.

At length the important hour arrived—every precaution had been taken—all things were in readiness. The vessel stood for the La Plata, to exchange outgoes and take in refreshments. They entered the huge arms of the silvery river; and cut its waters with the arrow flight of a bird. At length Buenos Ayres lay before them in the distannce with the broad, clear bright moonlight spread over it like a heavenly robe. The wind died away—and the vessel lay gently moving on the bosom of that majestic river, like a child playing itself into slumber. Midnight came—Rose had an eye like a burning glass—the crisis was at hand—and all looked to her for direction. Her lover, according to promise, had taken his turn to be pilot, and all slept save him and his convicts. He sat at the helm looking out upon the waters, and listening to the "silence audible." There was a slight motion of the sails announced by a low whistle from the pilot. In twenty minutes every man was bound fast and gagged, the convicts were armed,—and the vessel was in full sweep for the port of Buenos Ayres! There it arrived a prize to the prisoners! Great noise was made about the vessel being seized by a woman, and brought triumphantly into port. The 'Lady Shore' (for that was the vessel's name) was crowded with South Americans. The bravery of woman was loudly applauded, and in three days the richest young Spaniard offered himself to the bold and beautiful Rose Mac Orne. Her promise to the pilot was forgotten. The ambitious Scotch woman now wears pearls in plenty: and most of her sister convicts are at the head of respectable families in Buenos Ayres.

The Richmond Whig, a flaming opposition paper, kindly informs the world that General Jackson has become unpopular. The Whig admits, however, that "there are Jackson men left." This is some comfort. The Whig does not go so far as others of the coalition wise-acres, who almost swear that General Jackson himself is not a Jackson man.

BEAUTIFUL CONVICT.

Story is actually true.

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he as she.
ortant hour arrived—every pre-
n—all things were in readiness,
the La Plata, to exchange car-
eshments. They entered the
ry river; and cut its waters with
rd. At length Buenos Ayres lay
stance with the broad, clear
ad over it like a heavenly robe.
and the vessel lay gently moving
ajestic river, like a child playing
dnight came—Rose had an eye
the crisis was at hand—and all
ction. Her lover, according to
is turn to be pilot, and all slept
cts. He sat at the helm looking
, and listening to the "silence
a slight motion of the sails an-
stle from the pilot. In twenty
as bound fast and gagged, the
d,—and the vessel was in full
Buenos Ayres! There it arriv-
oners! Great noise was made
ng seized by a woman, and
into port. The 'Lady Shore'
el's name) was crowded with
he bravery of woman was loudly
e days the richest young Span-
o the bold and beautiful Rose
nise to the pilot was forgotten.
h woman now wears pearls in
her sister convicts are at the
milies in Buenos Ayres.

Whig, a flaming opposition
rms the world that General
ne unpopular. The Whig
that "there are Jackson
is some comfort. The
so far as others of the con-
who almost swear that Gen.
s not a Jackson man.

Washington, June 10.

Mr. Moore, Minister of the United States
the Republic of Columbia, arrived in this
ty last evening, from his residence in Ken-
cky.

Mr. Berrien, the Attorney General of the
States, arrived in this City yesterday from
eorgia.—*Nat. Int.*

Washington, June 12, 1829.

The United States vs. *T. Watkins.*—Chief
dge Cranch yesterday delivered an elabor-
e and able Opinion upon the demurrer to the
ird Indictment found against Dr. Watkins.
He commenced by stating that the Court had
en induced by the high importance of the
se, and the objections which had been urg-
against the opinion delivered in the pre-
ding cases, most deliberately to examine
nd weigh the authorities which had been ci-
d by the Counsel for the United States, and
review the decision to which objection had
en made. The result of this review and
e-examination, was an entire approbation of
eir former opinion, and the consequent
dgment of the Court upon the demurrer a-
inst the sufficiency of the indictment.

The fundamental principles which the o-
nion of the Court went to sustain was, that
all indictments for fraud there must be suf-
cient facts averred to lead to the legal con-
lusion that a fraud had been designed and
erpetrated. That fraud was the conclusion
law from the facts alleged. That where
cts in themselves innocent, or not evidently
nd of themselves fraudulent, were alleged,
e circumstances which attached to them the
legal quality must be distinctly averred.—
That frauds against the United States must
e laid in the indictment with the same dis-
nctness and circumstantiality as would be
quired in cases against individuals, and in
th the means by which they are perpetrated
must be set forth with precision.

The Court proceeded fully to point out the
rts of their former opinion which had been
sapprehended by the Counsel for the pro-
ecution, and to show that their argument in
e present case had been founded upon these
isunderstandings. Judge Thruston dissent-
, as before, from the decision of the Court.
Nat. Int.

Governor Houston.—The late mysterious
nduct of this gentleman, in resigning his
ffice, and leaving his family, &c. has been
subject of much animadversion. Public
uriosity has been aroused, and various ru-
mours and evil surmisings set afloat. Any
ing, therefore, in relation to the matter, in
hich confidence can be placed, will not fail
be interesting. A Letter to one of the
ditors of this paper, from a gentleman of
espectability in Covington, Tennessee, dat-
14th May, says, "Governor Houston pass-
d down the Mississippi a few days since in
e steamer Red Rover, for the Cherokee na-
on of Indians, in the Arkansas Territory.
He says he never wishes to see the face of a
hite man again—that when he gets to Red
iver, his cloth coat, which he now wears,
to be destroyed, and he assumes the In-
an costume throughout. He is taking on a
arcel of rifles, says his policy will be, by
xample, to inculcate peace and civilization
mongst the Indians, and dissuade them from
arring against one another, and particular-
bring about a peace between the Cherokees
nd Osages: that he will endeavor to cultivate
friendly feeling amongst them towards the
nited States. The cause, or causes which
ve produced the unhappy separation of the
overnor from his lady, and resignation of
ffice of Governor, are a profound secret, not
nown to his most intimate friends. They
re, by solemn agreement of himself and lady,
ever to be divulged. The information comes
rom a gentleman of the first veracity, and
ho passed in the same boat from Nashville
s far as here with the Governor, and who
as long resided in Nashville, and who is well
cquainted with the whole affair. The Go-
vernor was, many years ago, when agent of
he Cherokees, adopted by a celebrated chief
f the nation, Jolly, as his son. To him he
ill repair, and no doubt be well received."
Raleigh Star.

Falling off in the Revenue.—The duties se-
ured at the Custom Houses in N. York and
Boston, on imported merchandise, for the first
quarter of the present year, show a *decrease*
when compared with the corresponding quar-
er of 1828, of more than *two millions and*
wenty-five thousand dollars.—*Boston Gaz.*

Among the passengers in the steam boat
Potomac, arrived yesterday from Washing-
ton, was Capt. Alexander S. Wadsworth, of
the U. S. Navy. Capt. Wadsworth we learn,
s appointed to the command of the U. S. Fri-
gate Constellation, lying at the Navy Yard.

It is rumoured that the Constellation will,
as soon as she receives her complement of
men, proceed to a northern port, and thence
to sea; probably to England and France, with
Mr. McLean, Minister to England, and Mr.
Rives to France.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Baltimore, June 12.

John Quincy Adams, (the late President,)
accompanied by his son, Mr. John Adams,
arrived in our city yesterday, and will leave
here this morning, in the Citizen's Line for
Philadelphia, on his way to Quincy. He car-
ries with him to his retirement the fond aspi-
rations of patriot hearts for his health and
happiness; and the gratitude of his country-
men for those splendid services by which he
has elevated the reputation of the nation at
home and abroad.

Mr. Adams was waited upon by a number
of our citizens, who desired that he might re-
main a day or two for the purpose of receiv-
ing the civilities of his friends; such, however,
were his previous arrangements and peculiar
circumstances, that whilst he acknowledged
the kind feeling manifested towards him, he
was compelled to decline any public token of
respect.—*Chronicle.*

FURTHER REMOVALS.

George Watterston has been removed from the situation of Librarian to Congress, and John S. Meehan has been appointed in his place; and E. B. Stelle, Assistant Librarian, has been removed to make way for Mr. Hume.

Alexander Graham, of Easton, Maryland, has been removed from the Post Office in that town, and I. D. Green, Editor of the Whig, appointed in his place.

Daniel Small has been appointed Postmaster at York, Pennsylvania, vice Thomas M'Grath, *removed.*

James Fillebrown, Jr. has been appointed Postmaster at Readfield Post Office, Maine, to succeed Samuel Currier, *removed.*

James Osborn has been appointed Postmaster in Kennebunk, Maine, to succeed Barnabas Palmer, resigned.

Isaac Merrill to be Postmaster in Hollis, Maine, to succeed Moses Davis, *removed.*

Benjamin B. Johnson has been appointed Postmaster at Frankfort, Kentucky, in place of James W. Hawkins, *removed.*

J. H. McPherson has been *removed*, as Postmaster at Xenia, Ohio, and Wm. T. Starks appointed in his stead.

Changes in the Post Office, in Vermont, in addition to those already announced.

Middlebury, Calvin C. Walker, vice George Cleveland; Monkton, Edward Collins, vice Charles Dean; Bristol, H. Soper, vice Joseph Otis; Essex, Albert Stevens, vice Roswell Butler.

Raleigh, June 12.

The Supreme Court commenced its Summer Term in this City, on Monday last, all the Judges being present. We understand, that the selection of a Chief-Justice will be deferred, until the Legislature have made a permanent appointment in the place of Judge Taylor.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the Law:

In the County Courts.—Frederick S. Blount of Newbern; Henry E. Coleman of Caswell, Alexander Harris of Granville; John P. Gauze, of Brunswick.

In the Superior Courts.—John Kendrick, of Warrenton; Wm. S. Ransom of Warren; James Wright of Bladen.

Supreme Court, June 10, 1829.

The Judges of this Court have received with profound sorrow and deep sensibility, the melancholy information of the death of the late estimable Chief Justice Taylor. His learning, eloquence, talents and worth gave lustre to his character and enlarged the sphere of his influence and usefulness. As a testimonial of their high sense of his worth, the Judges will wear crape for thirty days.

Whereupon, It is ordered, that this resolution be entered on the minutes of this Court and be communicated to the family of the deceased.

The Members of the Bar attending the Supreme Court now in session, met in the Court Room, on Wednesday last, after the adjournment of the Court, when, on motion, Henry Seawell, Esq. was called to the Chair, and R. M. Saunders appointed Secretary. Whereupon, the following Resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Members of this Bar, receive with deep regret and profound sorrow, the melancholy tidings of the death of the late highly esteemed *Chief Justice Taylor.* With talents of the first order, commanding eloquence, and great legal acquirements, he established a reputation in the community, that placed him in the highest station in his profession, where he sustained the character of an eminent Jurist and commanded the most profound respect for his decisions.

Resolved, As a testimonial of their regret for his loss, they will wear crape on their left arm for the space of thirty days, and that their proceedings be published in the papers of this city.

HENRY SEAWELL, Chairman.

R. M. Saunders, Sec'y.

Families destitute of the Bible.—From an actual investigation, made during the past week, there were found forty-nine out of one hundred and fourteen families in this (Wake) County, destitute of the Bible. In twelve of these forty-nine families, there was not an individual who could read. In another part of the county, there is a neighborhood, in which there are ten families living within four or five miles of each other, in which none of the parents can read.—*Register.*

We understand that a man was killed in Franklin county, last week, by Lightning. Several others in company, were considerably stunned by the shock.

Death by Lightning.—Two persons were killed a few days since, in Conway, Massachusetts, by Lightning. They were sitting in the Post-office at that place, where they had retreated from the stage during the violent storm.—When the building was struck, a third person was sitting between them who escaped unhurt. It is mentioned as a remarkable fact that this person took his seat but a minute before the lightning struck the building, and stated that Dr. Franklin said in his writings, that the safest place in a building during a thunder storm, was in the middle of the room, sitting in a chair with the feet upon the rounds of it. He sat in that position, and, it is supposed, thus escaped.
Raleigh Register.

Virginia State LOTTERY,

TWENTIETH CLASS.

To be drawn at Richmond, Va., on Wednesday 24th of June, 1829.

Highest Prize,

$25,000!

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000	51	of	150
1	of	15,000	51	of	100
1	of	10,000	51	of	90
1	of	5,000	51	of	80
1	of	4,930	102	of	60
10	of	1,000	102	of	50
10	of	600	102	of	40
10	of	500	204	of	30
10	of	400	1222	of	20
10	of	300	11475	of	10
29	of	200			

Whole Ticket $10, *Half* $5, *Quarter* $2 50,

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞Orders from the Country (free of postage) will be promptly attended to. *June 7, 1829.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 18, 1829.

4th of July.—At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, on Saturday last, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements, viz: Messrs. John Huske, T. N. Cameron, James H. Hooper, Louis D. Henry, James Seawell, Henry W. Ayer, S. T. Hawley, John M. Strong, Edw'd J. Hale, William L. Hawley, Edward W. Willkings, John MacRae, Edward L. Winslow and Wm. Lord.

We have pleasure in stating, that Dr. Jas. H. Dickson has been solicited by the Committee, and has consented, to deliver the Oration on that occasion.

The Mails.—We are sorry to find that we are not to realize the important advantages anticipated in our last from the earlier arrival of the mails. Instead of getting letters and papers out of the office soon after their arrival, they are not to be delivered until the next morning. This is owing to the great number of mails received at the same time, and the great labor attached to the office as a Distributing office. The same causes have heretofore produced the same effects. And the only remedy that we see for this inconvenience, which is such as we suppose no other town in the country labors under, is one that we are not sure is practicable, viz., that the Northern mail, the one in which we are chiefly interested, should arrive here an hour or two yet earlier. It might then be opened, and the merchants have an opportunity of replying to their Northern correspondents by the time of the arrival of the Southern mail. We do not know that the mail could be thus accelerated, but we do know, that if it could, it would be a great accommodation to the people of this town.

A Post Office has been established at Powellton, Richmond County, N. C. Robert Powell, Esq. is Postmaster.

A Post Office has also recently been established in Moore county, called the "Pocket Post Office."

Gen. Edward B. Dudley has consented to be a Candidate for Congress in the neighboring District of Wilmington. Gov. Holmes is also a Candidate.

The Locusts.—We have not heard whether these noisy little insects have yet done any mischief in the upper counties where they have appeared in such numbers. And as yet there are none in this part of the country. *Quere.*—Are they ever seen in pine land?

The following account of several species of them is from Nicholson's Encyclopedia:

Gryllus, in natural history, the *locust, grasshopper* and *cricket*, a genus of insects belonging to the order Hemiptera. Generic character: head inflected, armed with jaws, and furnished with feelers: antenna, in most species, either filiform or setaceous; wings four, deflex, convoluted; lower wings pleated; hind legs formed for leaping; claws double on all the feet. There are sixty-one species, of which the following are most worthy of notice: 1. Among the most numerous species is the gryllus migratorius of Linnæus, or common migratory locust, which of all the insects capable of injuring mankind, seems to possess the most dreadful powers of destruction. Legions of these animals are from time to time observed in various parts of the world, where the havock they commit is almost incredible. Whole provinces are in a manner desolated by them in the space of a few days, and the air is darkened by their numbers: nay, even when dead, they are still terrible; since the putrefaction arising from their inconceivable number is such, that it has been regarded as one of the probable causes of pestilence in the eastern regions. This formidable locust is generally of a brownish colour; varied with pale red, or flesh-colour, and the legs are frequently bluish. In the year 1748, it appeared in irregular flights in several parts of Europe, as in Germany, France, and England; and in the capital itself, and its neighborhood, great numbers were seen; they perished, however, in a short time, and were happily not productive of any material mischief, having been probably driven by some irregular wind out of their intended course, and weakened by the coolness of our climate. The ravages of locusts in various parts of the world, at different periods, are recorded by numerous authors. In the year 593 of the Christian era, after a great drought, these animals appeared in such vast legions as to cause a famine in many countries. In 677, Syria and Mesopotamia were overrun by them. In 852, immense swarms took their flight from the eastern regions into the west, flying with such a sound that they might have been mistaken for birds: they destroyed all vegetables, not sparing even the bark of trees and the thatch of houses; and devoured the corn so rapidly, as to destroy, on computation, a hundred and forty acres in a day: their daily marches, or distances of flight, were computed at twenty miles; and these were regulated by leaders or kings, who flew first and settled on the spot which was to be visited at the same hour the next day by the whole legion: these marches were always undertaken at sun-rise. The locusts were at length driven, by the force of winds, into the Belgic Ocean, and benig thrown back by the tide and left on the shores, caused a dreadful pestilence by their smell. In 1271, all the corn-fields of Milan were destroyed; and in the year 1339, all those of Lombardy. In 1541, incredible hosts afflicted Poland, Wallachia, and all the adjoining territories, darkening the sun with their numbers, ravaging all the fruits of the earth.

2. One of the largest species of locust yet known is the gryllus cristatus of Linnæus, which is five or six times the size of the gryllus migratorius; and, together with some others of the larger kind, is made use of in various parts of the world as an article of food. The gryllus cristatus is a highly beautiful animal; being of a bright red, with the body annulated with black, and the legs varied with yellow; the upper wings tasselated with alternate variegations of dark and pale green; the lower with transverse undulated streaks; the length of the animal from head to tail is about four inches, and the expanse of wings from tip to tip, when fully extended, hardly less than seven inches and a half.

3. The gryllus viridissimus of Linnæus, is one of the largest European species, and is often seen during the decline of summer in England. It is wholly of a pale grass-green, with a slight bluish cast on the head and under part of the thorax, which is marked above by a longitudinal reddish brown line; the length of the insect from the mouth to the tips of the wings is about two inches and a half: the female is distinguished by a long sword-shaped process at the end of the body, being the instrument with which she pierces the ground in order to deposit her eggs; it consists of a pair of valves, through the whole length of which the eggs are protruded; they are of an oblong form, and pale brown colour.

4. The gryllus gryllotalpa, or mole-cricket, is by far the most curious; and in its colour and manners differs greatly from the rest. It is of an uncouth and even formidable aspect, measuring more than two inches in length, and is of a broad and slightly flattened shape, of a dusky brown colour, &c.

By this Morning's Mail.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 12.

The packet ship Pacific, from Liverpool, arrived last evening, bringing us London dates to the 16th ult.

Their tenor as regards the disturbances in the manufacturing districts, is more satisfactory, the chief discontents being appeased, or at any rate, restrained in their manifestation.

The war in the East is prosecuted with vigor on both sides. In the Archipelago the Russians are extending the effects of their blockade of the Dardanelles, which may, peradventure, give offence to England; although, if any reliance is to be placed (which we doubt,) on the authority of the Morning Journal, the King is indisposed to take any part whatsoever against Russia.

The Duke de Laval Montmorency has declined the appointment of minister of foreign affairs in France—a M. de St. Priest, is now the man most talked of for the station.

Mr. O'Connell had attempted to take his seat in the House of Commons, but was not allowed to do so. The question of his right would be brought before the House in a day or two.

The London Morning Herald of the 15th ult. contains the following:—

"It is reported in the city that a coolness has arisen between a certain illustrious personage and the Duke of Wellington, on the subject of the Russian and the Turkish war. His Grace, it is said, wishes to put a stop to the ambitious projects of the Czar, and that he has proposed, in the first instance, firmly to remonstrate with Nicholas: and, if that should fail, to declare war against him. To neither of these propositions, it is asserted, the illustrious personage alluded to will agree. That, in short, he has determined neither to declare war against the Emperor, nor to risk one by any decided remonstrance. For our part, we do not believe this story."

The London Morning Journal of the 16th, in reply to the above says:—"We have the very highest authority for saying that the statement of a coolness between an illustrious person and the Minister of the Crown, which we published a few days ago, was substantially correct. The Minister to whom we allude has had no private conference with the King, since the expressons he used in reference to the Marquis of Anglesea's defence were made public. These expressions have, as they merited, given serious offence.

They were directly levelled at the sovereign—at that Sovereign who is son of George the Third—and who *can* vindicate his dignity, as he ought to do, even at the sacrifice of private partiality. The Duke of Wellington cannot long be Premier; and as for Mr. Peel, his retirement is settled. We wish him all peace and every happiness in those shades where neither the smiles of the Court, nor the reproaches of the people can penetrate to his annoyance."

Liverpool, 16th May, 1829.

There has been a very active demand for Cotton this week, and the sales of all descriptions, (including those at public auction yesterday,) amount to 16,380 bales.

Although the amount of business is extensive, and almost wholly to consumers, we cannot notice any improvement in the market; on the contrary, holders have manifested a disposition to meet the demand to its full extent, and to accept prices for the inferior qualities of American, which they were unwilling to do last week. The principal sales in Upland, are at 5 a 5 3-8, and in Orleans, at 5 1-8 a 5⅜.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale:—Mr. McDiarmid, our late Senator in the Legislature for this County, and at present sole candidate for re-appointment, delivered a lengthy *talk*, to his constituents, during the session of our last County Court. The burden of his address seemed to be, to explain his reasons for opposing a bill introduced during the last session of the Legislature (and which opposition, it seems, had given some dissatisfaction to his constituents) for opening a State Road from Wilkesboro' to Fayetteville.

For my own part, being a plain unlettered Farmer, I confess I did not perceive the force of his reasoning; and I was as little satisfied of the correctness of his course in relation to the Road Bill, when he had finished his explanations, as when he commenced them. One reason assigned for his opposition to the bill was, that the appropriation by the State for opening and making the Road, was only about $9,000, whereas the probable cost of the Road would be four or five times that amount. Another objection was, that it imposed too severe a burden on those residing within a certain distance (I believe 3 miles) of the Road. This latter reason might have had some weight with him in reference to his own constituents, but I would ask, whence arose his hostility to the Bill after (at his own moving) the word "Fayetteville" was stricken out of the bill, and the words "Cumberland County Line" inserted, making the termination of the Road at the County Line instead of Fayetteville? Surely if the people through whose county the Road was to pass, wished it, and were willing to encounter the burden, they could have felt little obligation to the Honorable Senator from Cumberland, for opposing their wishes.

As to the other objection to the measure, namely, that the appropriation made by the State was insufficient to complete the Road, it appears to me worse than futile. And even this appropriation, I am informed the Hon. *Senator opposed;* if I am correctly informed, the advocates of the Bill did not contemplate the completion of the work short of three or four years; and that the appropriation provided by the bill was barely to commence the operation, and that they looked to future Legislatures to make further appropriations as the work progressed, until its final completion. It is certainly an unusual mode of legislation, when a public work is authorized which requires three or four years for its completion, to make an appropriation at the very outset, sufficient to complete the work.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I confess I admire the manner of the Hon. Senator's address, more than the matter; and from the promptness and unhesitating manner with which it was delivered, I should have been induced to believe, that the Address had been *actually studied*, had I not been informed that the Hon. Senator was not accustomed to study.

A VOTER, On Upper Little River.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Deny every thing and insist upon proof.—*Ackmoody.*

Mr. Hale: A writer in your paper of the 28th ult., under the signature of a *"Citizen of the District of Fayetteville,"* in his reply to "A Voter of Montgomery," appears to follow the counsel of Ackmoody very closely—and in the usual style of the gentleman he attempts to defend, labours to make the people believe that the charges brought against Edmond in the "First book of the Chronicles," are false and unfounded.

He says that "the whole tissue of billingsgate with which this book of Chronicles abounds, carries with it abundant evidence of its absurdity;" hoping, no doubt, to make the people at a distance believe what every person in Montgomery county knows to be false.

Before I proceed further, I wish the "Citizen," to answer the following questions, which, if answered in the negative, abundant proof can be given—not by one individual only, but I appeal to every uninterested person in Montgomery county.

Was not Edmond Deberry a *Commissioner* and *Contractor* for repairing the Court House in Lawrenceville; and is the whole building worth the money he paid to *himself* for its repairs? Truly his way of spending money for *his own* benefit "with an eye to the strictest economy."

Was he not a Commissioner for the purpose of building a jail at Lawrenceville; and did he not let it out to his brother John Deberry for $4,500? Was it not to be an 18 inch brick wall; the two dungeons crossed with two inch oak plank, over an eight inch wood wall, sheated with fourth inch sheat iron, fastened with large spike nails for every four inch check, and sealed with inch pine plank? Has this been done? or has the naked brick wall been received from his brother and the $4,500 been paid to him; and the Jail left in such a situation that it is unfit to confine criminals in? and has it not several times been broken? Truly! a snug way to administer a few of the loaves and fishes to his own family. Mr. ——— of Fayetteville, can give some account of the sheet iron.

Did he not, while an Acting Magistrate of Montgomery county, give his consent to, and say there was a private law for Montgomery, allowing seven Magistrates to levy a poor tax? Was not the tax levied, he being one of the seven? And has that private law been found, by the would-be Hon. Edmond Deberry? If he can yet show that private act, it will save the county of Montgomery several thousand dollars it has lost by the failure of its Sheriffs.

Was he not present, and acting Magistrate at the time that it was proposed to the County Court of Montgomery, to order a survey of the County, for the purpose of aiding John Mac Rae in publishing a new Map of the State, and did he not take a decided part in favour of it, and contend that a few Justices had a constitutional right to mount the bench, and tax the people for private uses?

In 1811, while a member in the Senate at Raleigh, did he not vote for the general ticket plan for choosing the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, in opposition to the District system? Thus taking away what little part the people before had in choosing their Chief Magistrate. The Journal of the Senate will sufficiently prove this point; and yet the "Citizen" gives the lie direct to every part of the Chronicle: calls for proof, but brings no proof to establish the truth of his own declaration. The truth is, 'tis not in his power to bring any kind of proof of its truth, and if he wrote at all, he was either compelled to acknowledge the truth of the Chronicle, or take the only method which he appears to have a talent for.

Much more might be said, but till these questions are answered, I leave him with the people, and for the truth of every charge brought against Edmond in the Chronicle, I appeal to the Citizens of Montgomery at large, notwithstanding his *"reputation of an honest, intelligent, and reflecting citizen, a consistent politician, and faithful representative of the will of his constituents—able to make known and vindicate their rights."*

A VOTER OF MONTGOMERY.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on Thursday evening last, by Thomas G. Scott, Esq. JAMES BURNEY, Esq. of Columbus county, to Miss SARAH COMAN, daughter of Mr. James Coman.

On the 11th inst. in Hillsborough, by the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, the Rev. WM. S. PLUMMER to Mrs. ELIZA G. HASELL.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday night last, after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH SNIVELY, in the 31st year of his age. His remains were interred with Masonic honors by the Members of Phœnix Lodge No. 8.

In Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, on Thursday, the 19th ultimo, Captain JOHN CLEEVES SYMMES, extensively known as the author of the theory of Open poles and Concentric Spheres.

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone!—On Saturday morning last at the residence of his son in Roxbury, departed this life Gen. HENRY DEARBORN, aged 78 years and 3 months. After a well spent life, devoted to the service of his country, he has been gathered to his fathers, full of years, honors and good works.—*Boston Patriot.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $7½ a 8. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 6½. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 13 a 16. Corn, 50. Flour, $4, a $5 25. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common $9 prime $11 Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25. Wheat, 85 a 90.

U. S. Bank Notes 1 to 1¼ per cent. premium. Cape Fear do.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Friday evening last, Steam Boat Henrietta, with boat Commodore in tow, to Willkings & Co., agents, with a full load of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., to Jas. Kyle, H. L. Jones, John McArn, J. C. Fenn, K. T. Morgan, Jos. Baker, Horton, Hutton & Co., and Willkings & Co. of Fayetteville; Thos. L. Cowan, Thos. McNeely, and Michael Brown of Salisbury; Caldcleugh & Dusenberry of Lexington, Hubbard & Co. of Wadesborough, Cowan & Reeves of Wood Grove, and others.

DEPARTED, on the 16th, I. Blake Jr's boat John Parker, with Flour, Cotton, Coffee and Candles for George McNeill, R. F. Yarbrough, Wm. Nott, Chas. T. Haigh, Thos. Fuller, W. Whitehead and owner.

Masonic Notice.

THE Anniversary of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated at Mason Hall, on Wednesday, June 24th, A. L., 5829. Transient Brethren are respectfully invited to attend. By order,

HENRY McLEAN, Secretary
Of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8.

Fayetteville, June 17.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Summer Term will commence on Monday the 6th day of July.

A young gentleman, who is an experienced Instructor, has been engaged as an Assistant; and the Principal hopes, by unwearied diligence and attention, to merit a continuance of the patronage he has hitherto, so liberally, received.

E. TRIPP.

June 16.—1t

POETRY.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

THE VICTORY AT NEW ORLEANS.

The British to Orleans have come, but Andrew Jackson's there;
And with a handful of the brave, did to the field repair;
And then to die, or win the day, they march into the field;
And ne'er a braver legion met, and forced a foe to yield.

The haughty host of Briton comes, destruction marks their way;
'Till at the plain near New Orleans, they meet not much delay:
But Jackson and his host were there, tho' scarcely one to three:—
To let the proud invaders know, Columbia shall be free.

"*Beauty* and *Booty*" Britons cry, "three days in mirth and joy
We'll feast and riot in the town, and on the fourth destroy:
Loaded with wealth, we will return, unto our native shore
And long our visit to their town, these rebels shall deplore."

But hark! the cannon's voice we hear, we well the token know,
Our fathers, sons and brothers dear, are combatting the foe:
The God of battles is with them, when for the rights of man,
They draw their swords in freedom's cause, a tyrant to withstand.

The cannon's hushed—the haughty foe hath left Columbia's shore;
Five thousand of their choicest troops, are weltering in their gore:
Six only of Columbia's sons, fell on that glorious day;
Immortal shall their memory be, who die for liberty.

Now to the God of boundless power, our praises shall ascend,
For in that dark and gloomy hour, he did our lives defend:
To Jackson next, our thanks we owe, who gained that glorious field;
Our heroes next, by sea and land, who taught our foes to yield.

G. W. B.

Morganville, N. C.

FROM THE NEW YORK ATLAS.

LOVE AND TIME.

[The following is an imitation of a pretty little French Song commencing "*A voyager passant sa vie,*" which is generally known in Canada.]

Destin'd with restless foot to roam,
Old TIME, a venerable sage,
Reaches a river's brink, and—"Come,"
He cries "have pity on my age;
What! on these banks forgotten I,
Who mark each moment with my glass!
Hear, damsels, hear my suppliant cry,
And courteously help TIME to pass."

Reclining on the farther shore,
Full many a nymph look'd on;
And fain to speed his passage o'er;
Made LOVE, their boatman, fetch the crone.
But one, of all the group most staid,
Still warn'd her vent'rous mates—"Alas,
How oft has shipwreck whelm'd the maid,
Whose pity would help TIME to pass!"

Lightly his boat across the stream
LOVE guides, his hoary freight receives,
And, fluttering 'mid the sunny gleam,
His canvass to the breezes gives;
And plying light his little oars,
In treble now, and now in bass,
"See, girls," th' enraptured urchin roars,
"How gaily LOVE makes TIME to pass!"

But soon—'tis LOVE'S proverbial crime—
Exhausted he his oars let fall;
And quick those oars are snatch'd by TIME,
And heard ye not the rallier's call?
"What! tir'd so soon of thy sweet toil,
Poor child, thou sleepest—I, alas!
In graver strain repeat, the while,
My song—'tis TIME makes LOVE to pass."

Notice.

HAVING taken my Brother JONES FULLER into partnership, my business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of *Thomas Fuller & Co.*

THOMAS FULLER.

June 3, 1829. 26tf.

Crockery.

20 Crates Crockery, assorted for the country trade.
5 crates superior Liverpool Ware.
For sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

June 4.—26-3t

Deep River Mills.

WILL positively be sold at Tyson's, on Saturday 27th June, that valuable

Saw and Grist Mill

on Deep River, in Chatham County, together with about 800 acres of land attached thereto, a part of which is well timbered.

Also, the *PLANTATION* on said River, in Moore County, the late residence of John Tyson, Jr. Dec'd, containing about 550 acres of land, of which 150 is cleared and under a state of high cultivation.

At the same time and place, some *NEGRO WOMEN* and *CHILDREN* will be offered for sale.

The mills and plantation, if required, will be sold separate, to suit purchasers.

Payment for any part of the real Estate will be required in three equal Instalments, to wit: 1st Instalment to be paid 1st Jan'y 1832, to bear Interest from 1st Jan'y 1831. 2nd Instalment to be paid 1st Jan'y 1833, to bear Interest from 1st Jan'y 1832. 3d and last Instalment to be paid 1st Jan'y 1834, and to bear Interest from 1st Jan'y 1832.

The Negroes will be sold on a credit of 6 months. Bond with two or more approved securities will be required in all cases.

N. MACLERAN, Ag't.
for FANNY TYSON Ex'trx.

Tyson's, Moore County, May 11th 1829.

The Editors of the Raleigh Star, will give the above three insertions in their paper, and forward their bill to this Office.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

James Fry, vs. Edward Fry. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land, &c.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case is out of the State; *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless said Defendant appear at our next Court to be holden on the third Monday in August next, at the Court House in Carthage, and plead or demur, final judgment will be entered against him for the amount of the Plaintiff's demand and costs.

CORN'S DOWD, Clk.

May 29, 1829. 25-6w.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH

GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.

May 28, 1829, 23tf.

Notice.

THE copartnership existing between the subscribers under the firm of *McNeill & Kirkland*, was, by mutual consent, this day dissolved.

As it is necessary to close the concern, all persons having accounts with them, are requested to come forward and settle without delay, (as no farther indulgence can be given,) with either of the subscribers, and those having claims against the concern will apply to George McNeill, who is authorised to settle the same.

WILL. KIRKLAND.
GEO. McNEILL.

May 23, 1829.—25-4w

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto,
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1829.

John Taylor vs. William Taylor, Thomas Taylor, John Pearson & Wife, Ira Watkins and Wife, Andrew McGill & Fanny his Wife, James Grace and Wife. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew McGill and Fanny his wife, Defendants in the above suit, reside without the limits of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that unless the said Andrew McGill and Fanny his wife, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for Anson County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decreed accordingly.

WITNESS, *Wm. Dismukes, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D* 1829.

WM. DISMUKES, Clerk.

23-6w

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Sirup & Powder,
FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening a splendid assortment of *NEW STYLE*

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected with particular care, and are offered at very reduced prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass & Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829, 22-tf.

FEMALE SEMINARY.
Mrs. Bowen,

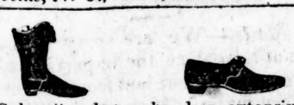
FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.



THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19tf.

New Cheap
FANCY STORE.
Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

EXTRA super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do.
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7-4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5 4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs. Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles, Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid, do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd.
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs,
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

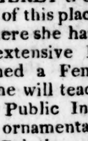
Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN



HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH.
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*
50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

HARDWARE STORE.

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortmen complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 8tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL* in the centre of business in this town, and the same is now open for the reception of Boarders Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with New *Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Provender and Grain and faithful Ostlers His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to meet the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged to secure comfort, repose, and gratification, and to the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs with Passengers from the Hotel on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The Route to Norfolk is pleasant, and not excelled as regards Roads, by any of equal distance in the United States. Passengers get sufficient sleep, and reach Norfolk the third day to dinner, in readiness for the different Steam Boats leaving that place for the North and Richmond. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families. Also private conveyances passing through this place, on moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead the Travellers, and prejudice them against this House, the Subscriber subjoins the following notes from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Stages from Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

Books & Stationary

THE Subscriber has for sale, a general assortment of Books and Stationary, which he will sell hereafter CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, May 13, 1829.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take Scholars children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, as Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the late *THOMAS C. BOWER*, requests all those indebted to his Estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said Estate, will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAS. H. HOOPER, *Administrator, with the Will annexed.*

March 18, 1829. 15tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6tf.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, prime 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., the assignment of their property in trust, requests the debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson. Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21, 1828. 94-tf.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.

April 16, 1829. 19tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price $10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826) 2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c. 1 50
Martin's Treatise on do. do. 2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828) 3 00

E. J. HALE.